### UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

Coryrighted, 1904, by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

the payment of accrued pension are here

of the Departmental construction of Sep

A decision rendered February 5, 1897

"The act of March 2, 1895, was intend

ed to govern the allowance and payment of accrued pension in all claims of de-

eased applicants adjudicated subsequen

to September 28, 1892, without regard to

whether the applicant died before or after that date.' (8 P. D., 439.)

A decision rendered March 6, 1902 (12 P. D., 208), holds that accrued pension

may be paid, notwithstanding that the fact

and date of death can not be proved. Payment may be made up to the date of

BEIMBI'BGEMENT

In practice it is hed that the act of

March 2, 1895, above, makes provision for

the collection of reimbursement for ex-

penses of last illness and burial from the

accrued pension of all pensioners and pen-

The extent of the "reimbursement" will

less than the amount of the accrued pen-

sion. It has been held that only one per

son can make claim for reimbursement in

any case. In case of an insane pensioner,

than three years preceding death.

of a deceased pensioner.'

reimbursement can be had, even though

the pension had not been drawn for more

An act of June 28, 1902, provides that

"no part of any accrued pension shall here

after be used to reimburse any State.

County or municipal corporation for ex-

penses incurred by such State, County or

for expenses of the last sickness or burial

municipal corporation under State law

This statute was prompted by a decision

of the Comptroller of the Treasurer, April

5, 1901, holding that a municipality might

obtain reimbursement for expenses of last

plation of the law, is the immediate attack

which ends in death; but if the attack be

not acute it will be regarded as com

mencing at the time when the condition

of the pensioner, or pension applicant, be-

came such as to require the regular aid

PENSION CHECK OF DECEASED PENSIONER

who dies after the execution of the pension

voucher and before indorsing the check, be-

comes a part of the estate of the deceased

sary in any case in which there is an ex-

If no administration is required on the

paid to the person or persons who would be the beneficiary or beneficiaries in case of administration, but should be forwarded

to the Auditor for the Interior Department,

for investigation and recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be necessary for the applicant for payment to file an application therefor in the office of

the Auditor for the Interior Department. The reason for distribution of the estate

without administration will be required to

be shown, together with the name of the person or persons who would be legally en-

titled to the proceeds of the check in case

of administration, also whether there are debts of the decedent which are preferred claims against the estate. and such other facts as are indicated on "Form 528," procurable of the Auditor for the Interior De-

The foregoing has been the official prac-

tice in these cases since July 1, 1901, as

provided by Treasury Department Circular No. 62, 1901, dated May 21, 1901, the form-

STRAIGHT INCREASE.

An invalid pension for disabilities no

rating whenever the disability increases

in such a degree as to warrant it. Most diseases are progressive, tending to becom

worse. Other diseases are often developed

as sequels of disease or injury for which

pension is drawn; as, rheumatism result-

ing in heart disease, etc. Then, too, in

cases of inguinal hernia it sometimes hap-

pens that the breach becomes so extensive that a truss no longer affords any relief,

and there is almost total disability as a

In all such cases an increase of pension

As the rate of pension can generally b

increased only by the filing of a formal application, it devolves upon pensioners to secure to themselves and their families

all to which the law and the degree of

As the highest limit of rating of in

1890. is \$12 per month, invalid pensioners

drawing under that law can not go above

\$12, except by proving disability of serv-

ice origin entitling them to a rating great-

er than \$12 under the general law. If previously pensioned under the general law and subsequently under the act of June 27, 1890, an invalid pensioner's title to more than \$12 under the general law

der the general law can not go higher un-less (1) the "total rate of the rank in

which he is entitled to be recognized un-der the general pension law is higher, or

service origin he can show an aggregate

disablement of service origin entitling him

to one of the "grade" ratings (see "Grade

Ratings"), or (3) unless he has proved

disability of service origin for which a

special rating in excess of \$17 is provided

INCREASE ON ADDITIONAL DISABILITY.

Many persons applying for invalid pen

sion think they can claim on only on

wound, or injury, or disease; and thus,

or for other reasons, omit to set forth in

their application other causes of disability

on account of which they are equally as

well entitled to pension. With a few ex-

ceptions, where the person comes under some special rating, pension can be had for disability arising from all the several wounds, injuries and diseases which were

pension under the act of June 27

their disablement entitle them.

resuit.

is due.

partment for investigation.

and attendance of another person

illness and burial of a pensioner. The last "sickness." within the contem

disappearance.

sion claimants.

tember 28, 1892." (8 P. D., 494.

the payment of accrued pension are here by repealed."

The date "September 28, 1892," is the date of a decision rendered 6 P. D., 107 materially modifying former views as it who might collect accrued pension. A decision rendered March 2, 1895, may be considered as a legislative construction of land is substituted for section 4718, Revised Statutes, intended to take the place of the Departmental construction of September 2, 1895, and 1895. The act of August 5, 1802, provides:
"That all women employed by the Surgeon-General of the Army as ourses, the der contract or otherwise, during the late war of the rebellion, or who were em-ployed as nurses during such period by anthority which is recognized by the War Department, and who rendered actual service as nurses in attendance upon the sick or wounded in any regimental, post, camp, or general hospital of the armies of the United States for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, and who are now or may hereafter be unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the In terior may provide, be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension of \$12 per month, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the appli cation in the Pension Office after the pas sage of this act: Provided, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period."

RATE, COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION. The act of July 27, 1868, and subse quent enactments, as embodied in section 4720. Revised Statutes, provide:

"Sec. 4720. When the rate, commence ment, and duration of a pension allowed by special act are fixed by such act, they shall not be subject to be varied by the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws; but when not thus fixed the rate and continuance of the pension shall be subject to variation in accordance with the general laws, and its commencement shall date from the passage of the special act. and the Commissioner of Pensions shall, upon satisfactory evidence that fraud was perpetrated in obtaining such special act, suspend payment thereupon until the propriety of repealing the same can be considered by Congress.'

RATES EQUALIZED. The act of June 6, 1874, amends the

above and provides: "That all persons entitled to pensions under special acts fixing the rate of such pensions, and now receiving or entitled to receive a less pension than that allowed by the general pension laws under like circumstances, are, in lieu of their pres-ent rate of pension, hereby declared to be entitled to the benefits and subject to the limitations of the general pension laws, entitled, 'An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions,' approved March 3, 1873; and that this act go into effect from and after its passage: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to reduce any pension granted by In accordance with the terms of the act of March 2, 1895, a pension check drawn to the order of and mailed to a pensioner

TITLE SETTLED.

It is held by decision rendered June 29. 1901 (11 P. D., 424), that if, through special pension act, Congress has recognized soldier as having been in the military service of the United States, his widow and minor children are entitled to the benefit of such recognition in the prosecution of their pension claims, without resorting to Congress again.

THE GENERAL RULE. The act of July 14, 1862, and later en-

Revised Statutes, provide:
"Sec. 4715. Nothing in this Title [the general pension law] shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or to persons entitled jointly; but any pensioner who shall so elect may surrender his certificate, and receive, in lien thereof, a cer tificate for any other pension to which he would have been entitled had not the surrendered certificate been issued. But all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certificate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by such certificate."

SPECIAL ACTS NOT EXCEPTED. The act of July 25, 1882, provides:

"Sec. 5. That no person who is now re-ceiving or shall bereafter receive a pen-sion under a special act shall be entitled to receive in addition thereto a pension under the general law, unless the special act expressly states that the pension granted thereby is in addition to the pension which enid person is entitled to receive under

PENSION UNDER ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890. The act of June 27, 1890, contains the

"Provided, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws or the regulations on the subject, dated Sepwhose claims are pending in the Pension tember 5, 1895, being thereby revoked. Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto. receive the benefits of this act; rate is fixed by law), can be increased in and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act: Provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period."

It is held by a decision rendered March

27, 1896 (8 P. D., 118), that section 4715. Revised Statutes, above, does not apply to pension under the act of 1890, and, therefore, though the pensioner may not retain two pensions for the same period, he may have the benefit of the larger rate whenever for any part of the period covered by both pensions the rate allowed by one is larger than that allowed by the

NAVY PENSIONERS.

It is apparently settled by Interior De-partment decision of February 12, 1902 (12 P. D., 166), that the receipt of money benefits under sections 4756-7, Revised Statutes, for 10 or 20 years' naval service is not a bar to pension under the general law or act of June 27, 1890, and that the beneficiary may receive both pension and the benefits referred to. It is held that while the money benefits granted by section 4756-7 "are, in a general sense, pensions, they are not pensions in the usual and ordinary acceptation of that term, and were intended to be a 'further provision for the support' of the beneficiaries thereunder in addition to pensions granted them by other laws."

The act of March 2, 1895, repealing all ormer laws relative to accrued pension, or with additional disability proven of Rolls. former laws relative to accrued pension.

is as follows: That from and after the 28th day of September, 1892, the accrued pension to the date of the death of any pensioner, or of any person entitled to a pension hav-ing an application therefor pending, and whether a certificate therefor shail issu prior or subsequent to the death of such person, shall, in the case of a person pensioned, or applying for pension, on ac-count of his disabilities or service, be paid. first, to his widow; second, if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of 16 years at his death; third, in case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of 16 years at her death. Such pension shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person, nor be liable for the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatsoever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or child surviving such pensioner, and in the case of his last surviving child who was such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death, and in case of a such minor at his death.

case of his last surviving child who was such minor at his death, and in case of a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother, no payment whatsoever of their accrued pension shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of their last sickness and burial, if they did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expense. And the mailing of a pension check, drawn a pension agent in payment of a pension due, to the address of a pensioner, shall constitute payment in the event of the death of a pensioner subsequent to the execution of the voucher therefor. And all prior laws relating to

limes happens that in cases of wound or njury, the disability from which is per nament in degree, the original allowanc. a made at the low a rate. In these case, in increase and re-rating can generally be had even though there has been no ap-parent increase of disability; but rarely in uses simply of disease under the general.

(To be continued.)

Bellable Besults-What an impetus poultry growing and agg production would have if "Reinblattesults" were circulated like a magazine Merely glancing through its pages at the llustrations creates a desire to grow poultry. It is full of information on the subject—what shall it be called? The pursuit, profession, art, trade, science o occupation of poultry breeding? Iteally there is a little of each in the work. The pleasurable and profitable business an ecreation of poultry farming would not be too ornate, nor would it be inaccurate the period of progress has arrived when the hen must be illustrated as a produce of chickens and restricted to the producof chickens and restricted to the produc tion of eggs. She must be banished from the nursery and sent to the kitchen. She s no longer needed as a mother. She i in indispensable and essential as a grand nother. "Rehable Results" is the 20th Annual Poultryman's Guide and Cata ogue of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., which is the largest poultry supply house on the continent. The book is 160 pp. and every of a deceased pensioner presumed dead page gives one an idea how to do the work. If you have feathered livestock you need "Reliable Results." If you see "Reliable Results" you will want to go into poultry growing.

#### PERSONAL.

If the story is believed, Noah Rabý who died March 1, in the Piscataway (N J.) poorhouse, was far and away the oldest be limited to the amount of the accrued pension, or to the actual disbursement it April 1, 1772, and was consequently within a month of being 132 years old. His memory was good to the last, and he recalled very accurately many things connected with his youth. He enlisted in the navy in 1805, and served on the Constitution and the Brandywine. On the latter Farragut was at one time Lieutenant during Raby's service. He had been in the poorhouse 40 years. Rev. J. J. Woolley, of Pawtucket, R

, the new Department Commander of the G. A. R., is a popular preacher and a popular comrade. He was a civil war Chaplain and a Chaplain in the War elected Chaplain-General of the S.

Walter L. Stone died suddenly at his home in Racine, Wis., of neuralgia of the heart, Jan. 10, 1904. He was born in Chicago, Nov. 7, 1841; his parents removed to Racine in the Fall of 1842. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F. "Belle City Rifles," of Wisconsin. His regiment belonged to the celebrated Iron Brigade. He was in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam and many other heavy fights and campaigns. At the battle of South Mountain he received a gunshot wound and was slightly wounded on two other occasions. At the expiration of his enlistment he returned to the drug business with his father and brother, under the firm name of H. Stone & Sons. He was appointed Aid on the staff of Governor pensioner, and is payable to the personal Ludington, of Wisconsin, with rank of representative of the payee's estate. If there be an executor or administra- Treasurer and served two terms (four tor, he should indorse the check in his rep- years). He was a member of Gov. Harresentative capacity and attach thereto a vey G. A. R. Post and of Council 220. same through a local bank to the Assist- ciples and integrity made many warm ant Treasurer on whom the check is friends. He is survived by a widow, an drawn, for payment. It is no longer neces- aged father and mother and a brother. Lieut. William Sanborn, who died at ecutor or administrator to forward the Ontario, Wis., Sept. 2, 1903, was born in check to the Auditor for the Interior De- 1837; enlisted in Co. G. 1st Wis. Cav., Sept. 14, 1861; discharged as First Lieutenant May 15, 1865. He was wounded cstate of the deceased, the check will be paid to the person or persons who would be the beneficiary or beneficiaries in case of administration, but should be forwarded of administration, but should be forwarded of administration. with other Tennessee and Wisconsin menjumped from the train and after being out nine days, and almost to the Union lines, they were recaptured by the aid of bloodhounds. They were made to walk back, and were all placed in solitary confine ment for two weeks under the directions

> Mosby's Eurrender. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Would you inform me through The National Tribune where and when Mosby surren-

widow and four grown children.

[In April Col. Mosby met Gen. Hanin Mosby turning over his command to Lieut.-Col. Chapman, who, April 21, at Winchester, surrendered the larger portion of it, and received the same terms as those given Lee. The next day at Fauquier, Mosby issued a farewell address to his men, and took leave of them. He felt that he ought not to surrender while there were Confederate armies in the Gen. Johnston before giving up. Gen. Grant wanted Mosby treated as a soldier, but directed Gen. Hancock that in the event of Mosby not surrendering, to set a reward upon his head. June 13 all the areward upon his head. June 13 all the other rebel armies having surrendered, mander; Gio. R. Broch, Adjutant. field, and proposed to communicate with but later in the month he was given a parole the same as the others.- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

#### PENSION BLANKS.

Official Forms for Use of Attorneys and Agents at Low Prices.

We are prepared to furnish the following blank forms upon application:
1. Declaration for Invalid Pension, Ac of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900. 2. Declaration for Guardian of Chil-dren Under 16 Years of Age.

3. Declaration for Original Pension of 4. Declaration for Restoration to the

5. Power of Attorney.

6. Articles of Agreement.
7. Declaration for Increase of Invalid 8. Declaration for Original Invalid Pen sion, under Act of July 14, 1862.

9. Declaration for Dependent Mother's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 10. Declaration for Dependent Father's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 11. Power of Attorney and Articles of Agreement combined. 12. Declaration for a Rerating of an In-

13. Desaration for Increase of Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9. 14. Declaration for Widow's Claim for

Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 15. Large General Affidavits.
16. Small General Affidavits.
17. Physician's Affidavits.

In ordering please order by number, These blanks are all according to the form authorized by the Commissioner of l'ensions, and are printed on good paper. They will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, at the rate of 10 cents per dozen, 65 cents for 100, or \$5 per 1,000 assorted. Lots of 1,000 or more by ex-

We now have all the above blank in stock, and orders will be alled the day they are received. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Washington, D. C.

SERVICE PENSION.

Views of Posts and Individuals on Thir

I am for The Netional Tribune service pension bill; \$12 a month for the veteral and \$12 a month for his widow, without any bars for age or dates to keep out any of those who faithfully served the country. Or to starve any of their dependents. I am in my 61st year, and get \$8, which does not go far. I hope to see your bill become aw. God bless the dear old Nationa Pribune: the faithful old soldier has no nore faithful friend.—John H. Merks. Co. C, 2d Ky. Cav., Greenville, Tex.

I read The National Tribune ever; week and don't see how I could get along without it. I am very much in favor of lenate bills 1248 and 1588, by Scott, of West Virginia. We have old soldier who served faithfully and well in the civi var that are not on the Roll of Honor and should be, and can't be except under such bill as 1538 (Service Pension). I also think that mothers that were wives and mothers during the civil war, whose husbands served the Union, ought to get more than \$8 or \$12 per month pension at death of husband.—JOHN ENGLISH, Galion, O.

The time has come when this Government should pension every honorably-dis-charged soldier of the Union armies—o. his widow-at not less than \$12 a month upon proof of 90 days' service. I have never applied for a pension, though I be lieve myself entitled to one. I have thought the Government would show its gratitude and be just and give a service WEBSTER, Co. F, 14th Wis., Barton, Fla.

Joseph Bobo, Co. I, 10th W. Va., Kyser, W. Va., says: "I cannot do without the weekly visits of The National Tribune. Put me down in favor of the service pension bill. One hundred dollars would not pay us for what we did for the Government from '61 to '65." . . .

"At a meeting of McKenzie Post 34. Chamberlain, S. D., it was: "Resolved, That this Post heartily in dorses the resolution of the 37th Annual Encampment, relating to pensions, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage with Spain-1st R. I .- and was last year of a bill, by the present Congress, employing with the provision of said resolution. M. LOCKWOOD, Commander; J. H. BREDGMAN, Adjutant.

James A. Garfield Post, 120, Lowell, Mass., voted at its last regular meeting in favor of a straight service pension bill for \$12 a month to every man who served 90 days or more during the civil war, and was honorably discharged, and like pension to his widow. The bill The National Tribune advocates is the one we believe in .--F. E. BUTLER, Adjutant.

At a regular meeting of Livingston Post, 425, Richwood, O., Jan. 19, the Standing Committee on Pension Legislation reported unanimously against the indorsement of bill recommended by the National Encampment, Aug. 21, 1903. The report of local Pension Committee was report of local Pension Committee was adopted by the Post, and immediately thereafter The National Tribune pension bill was read, and eafter full discussion was indersed by a rising vote, every member present votifig in favor of its inderse. With his own and Sigel's Corps the Post, and immediately his head. The obvious move was to throw forward his left so as to seize the road by which Longstreet would advance to join Jackson. With this view, he, on the morning of the 27th, directed Gen. Mc-morning of the 27th Mc-morning certified copy of letters testamentary or let-ters of administration and forward the business man and by correct business prin-ber present voting in favor of its indorsenotify the G. A. R. Pension Committee at and the division of Reynolds, upon Gaines-Washington of this action, and also furnish The National Tribune an account of powerful force of 40.000 men on the road the action of the Post .- S. A. McNeIL, P.

> At a regular meeting of Geo. C. Ginty Post, 183, Cadat, Wis., the National Encampment service pension bill was ap-

T. L. Dickey Bost, 105, G. A. R., Pon tiac, III., at a regular session baving a large attendance, after thorough discus sion, adopted a series of preambles and resolutions, reciting the origin, develop-ment, progress and existing status and provisions of the G. A. R. Committee's Serof the butcher, Wirz. Deceased leaves a vice Pension Bill, which resolutions con-

"Now, therefore, resolved, That T. Lyle Dickey Post, 105. Department of Illinois. Grand Army of the Republic, most heartily indorses the provisions of said service pension bill; and as a measure of economy dered, and to what General?—Louis to the country, and an act of justice to the MEISEL, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Cav., Central old soldiers and sailors yet living, and who offered their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, and who carried the cock, who was then in command of the flag to victory on the battlefields of the cock, who was then in command of the Union, and whose prowess and daring Union, and whose prowess and daring have made it an emblem to be respected have made it an emblem to be respected extending to him the same terms as those and honored at the capital of every Natiou given Lee was discussed. At that time in the world; therefore this Post respect Secretary Stanton was opposed to treating Mosby as a soldier, and wanted to declare him an outlaw. The interview ended "Resolved. That the Senators and Report of the immediate passage of said bill."

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Illinois be and they are hereby urgently requested to use their influence in behalf of this just measure, and to give it their unanimous and individual support, and to see to it that it becomes a law before the adjournment of this present Congress. "Resolved, That the Commander and

Adjutant of this Post be and they are

E. R. Phillips, Adjutant, Clay Hay Post, 383, Department of Ohio, New Carlisle. O., writes that at a recent meeting the bill drafted by the National G. A. R. Committee was indorsed and the thanks of the Post extended to The National Tribune for its defense of the veterans and

Fred M. Call, Adjutant, Meade Post. 40, Eastport, Me., writes that his Post has indorsed the \$12 service pension bill, and copies of the resolution have been sent to the Member of Congress from that Dis-

Sidney Post, of Ithaca. N. Y .- W. H Harrington Commander, Chas. W. Earl Adjutant—unanimously resolved against the Sulloway bill, and call upon Senators Platt and Depew and the Representatives, particularly Representative John W. Dwight, to oppose any substitute for the Grand Army bills and

Lorenzo Dow. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: If it would not be asking too much, I would like to have you give the history of Lorenzo Dow, the calebrated preacher.—
LEWIS BLACKFORD, Longstreth, O.

[Lorenzo Dow stas born in Coventry,

Conn., Oct. 16,4777. At an early age he accepted the Methodist doctrines and became a preacher, though his education was very limited. The preached for a number of years to New York, Massachusetts and Vermont, but believing he had a divine call to convert the Catholics of Ireland, he made two visits to that country and to England. By his eccentric manners and great eloquence he drew after him immense crowds, and introduced the camp-meeting into England, which, from the controversy it excited, resulted and cure of deafness and head noises, and I am enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give every terious knowledge and power to give every bearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money or cheap apparatus, salves, air pumps, washes, douches, and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only first the course of deafness and head noises, and I am enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give every the colors.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

ther to his left by Amissville, crossed the apper Rappahannock—here called the Hodgeman River—at Henson's Militurned Pope's right, and moving by eans, bivousched at Salem, after a forced march of 35 mfles. Next day (20th) fackson continued to advance. Diverging astward at Salem, he crossed the Bultun Mountain through Thoroughfard Gap, and passing Gainesville, he, at suncet, reached Bristoe Station, on the Oringe & Alexandria Railroad: This he proceeded to destroy, while he at the same time dispatched Stuart with his cavilry and a force of infantry to Manassa: ilry and a force of infantry to Manassa lunction, seven niles nearer Washington Here Stuart took several hundred prison ers, eight guns, and immense supplies o commissary and quartermaster's stores lackson's instructions from his chief had been to "throw his command between Washington' City and the army of Gen Pope and to break up his railroad commu nications with the Federal Capital."(17 That energetic lieutenant had carried them out to the letter. It is now time look to Pope's movements.

While Jackson's column was executing this flank movement to the rear of Pope Lee retained Longstreet's command in hi front to divert his attention, and learning that Pope was about to receive re-enforce ments from McClellan, he ordered forward the remainder of his army from Richmond.(18) Nevertheless, the stealthy march of Jackson did not pass unnoted by the Union commander, who received very precise information respecting his movement northward, though he was un able to divire its aim.(19) Bewildered by his antagonist's manuvers, Pope made a series of ridiculous tentatives; but finally. pension; but it seems that we must look for our reward in another world.—E. E. from the Rappahannock nearer to Washington. During the day he learned that Jackson was already on his rear at Manassas and had cut his railway communications with Washington.

POPE'S PUZZLING POSITION.

It must be admitted the situation was a difficult one, but it was one that afforded a vigorous commander opportunity for a decisive blow. Lee had in fact committed an act of unwonted rashness, and voluntarily placed himself in such a position that when Jackson had reached Bristoe Station and Manassas, Longstreet, with the van of the main column, moving by the same route taken by that officer, was still distant two marches. Pope was therefore left free to place himself between the two, and beat them in detail. Such a piece of temerity is only justifiable when a General has a great and wellgrounded contempt for his adversary. Pope was at this time in a condition t undertake a bold stroke; for he had al-

ready been re-enforced by a considerable body of the Army of the Potomac arriving from the Peninsula. Reynolds's Divi-sion of Pennsylvania Reserves had joined him at Rappahannock Station on the 23d: the corps of Porter and Heintzelman at Warrenton Junction, on the 26th and 27th; and the remainder of the Army of the Potomac (corps of Sumper and Franklin) was en route from Alexandria.

POPE PLANS FOR THE EMERGENCY. The measures taken by Pope to meet ciation of the line of action suited to the circumstances; but he was incapable of carrying it out, for he had completely lost his head. The obvious manufacture and trom Gamesville and Greenwich upon Manassas Junction, following the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad; while he ordered Hooker and Kearny and Porter to advance northern ville—a movement that would plant that miles. by which Lee's main column, moving through Thoroughfare Gap, must advance

and McLaw's Divisions, two brigades under Gen. Walker, and Hampton's Cavalry

19. The information was derived from Col. J. S. Clark, of the staff of Gen. Banks. That officer remained all day in

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I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured-Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

the cause and cure of deafness and head the camp-meeting into England, which, from the controversy it excited, resulted in the organization of the Primitive Methodists. He spent the years of 1802 and '03 in Alabama, delivering the first Protestant sermon ever preached in that State. He extended his labors into Louisiana, prealing to the settlers in the extreme border, of civilization, and to the Indians. During his latter years his efforts were specially directed against the Jesuits, whom he regarded as the enemies of true religion. He wrote a number of books, among which his "Polemic Writings" is often revinted, and died in Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1834.—Editor National



Banks, who was to remain at that point, overing the trains and repairing the rail end) was also directed upon Gainesville. These dispositions were not only correctthey were brilliant. The lame and impotent sequel is now to be seen. The main or interposing column under

McDowell was to reach its assigned po-sition at Gainesville and Greenwich that complished. At the same time Pope, with Cav., Gamble, S. D. Hooker's command, moved along the railroad to come up with Jackson at Bristoe Station. Near that place Hooker, late in the afternoon, came up with a Confederate force under Ewell, whom Jackson had that morning left there, while he, with his other divisions, pushed forward to Mauassas Junction. A brisk engagement ensued, but Ewell, finding himself unable to maintain his ground, withdrew across Broad Run, under orders from Jackson, and joined the latter at Manassas Junction. Thinking that the engagement might be renewed in the morning at Bristoe Station, Pope instructed Gen. Porter to move up from Warrenton Junction at 1 a. m., and be at Bristoe by dawn of the 28th. Porter was not able to start until 3 o'clock, owing to the darkness of the night and the obstruction of the road, and did not reach Bristoe till between 8 and 9 o'clock. As it happened, however, there was no immediate occasion for him, as Ewell had, during the night, moved forward to rejoin Jackson at Manassas Junction.

TO CAPTURE JACKSON.

And now, as it appeared on the morning of the 28th, there was no escape for Jack-son; and Pope boldly proclaimed it. (20) Jackson was at Manassas Junction; powerful force was coming up in his rea-McDowell, at Gainesville, with 40,00 men, interposed between him and Lee, th remainder of whose force was still wes of the Bull Run Mountains, distant a ful day's march. But fortune and the error of his adversary favored Jackson; and a the very time he seemed to be nearing th crisis of his fate, events were occurrin that were destined to extricate him fron his seemingly perilous position.
When, on the night of the 27th, Pop-

learnt that Jackson was in the vicinity of Manassas, he directed McDowell, with all his force, to take up the march early on the morning of the 28th, and move eastward from Gainesville and Greenwich

Mountains to unite with Jackson, is 20 BUT STONEWALL DIDN'T WAIT! This move was a great error. Pope's to join Jackson. This force was to be left (McDowell's column) was his strategic supported by Reno's. Corps and Kenrny's flank, and should have been thrown for Division of Heintzelman's Corps, which were directed on Greenwich, while he moved with Hooker's Division along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad towards mitted Jackson, by a move from Manassas Manassas Junction. Porter's Corps Junction to the north of the turnpike, to when relieved at Warrenton Junction by do precisely what he should at all hazards have prevented him from doing-namely. 17. Jackson's Report: Reports of the Army of Northern Virginia, vol. ii, p. 92.

18. This force consisted of D. H. Hill's Jackson, indeed, have been induced to remain at Manassas Junction for the convenience of Pope, that General's strategy would have worked to a charm; but Jackson was fully alive to the peril of his position, and while Pope thought he was in the act of "bagging" Jackson, Jackson a perilous position within sight of Jack- was giving Pope the slip. The details son's moving column, and counted its are as follows: During the night of the force, which he found to be 36 regiments of infantry, with the proper proportion of batteries and a considerable cavalry force. Sudley Springs road, across to the Warrenton turnpike; crossing which, he gained the high timberland north and west of Groveton, in the vicinity of the battle-field of the 21st of July, 1861. When therefore, Pope, with the divisions of Hooker and Kearny and Reno, reached Manassas Junction, about noon of the 28th, he found that Jackson had already gone! Pope then tried to correct his error by calling back McDowell's column from its march towards Manassas Junction and directing it on Centerville, to which point he also ordered forward Hooker, Kearny, and Reno, and afterwards Porter. But much time had been lost; the columns on

Hear utes.

Hear utes.

Hear of his whole command (King's), regained the Warrenton turnpike and headed towards Centerville. Now Jackson, as already seen, had taken position on the north side of the turnpike, near Groveton; so that on the approach of King's column, it unwittingly presented a flank to Jackson, who assailed it furiously. Jackson attacked with two divisions (the Stonewall division, then under Gen. Taliaferro, and Ewell's Division), while the fight was sustained on the Union side by King's Division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the stonewall division alone. The behavior bey maintained the color of the color they maintained their ground with what Jackson styles "obstinate determination." The loss on both sides was severe, and on the part of the Confederates included Gens. Ewell and Taliaferro, both of whom were severely wounded—the former losing a leg. Unfortunately, during the night. King withdrew his command to Manassas. leaving the Warrenton turnpike available for Jackson's withdrawal or Longstreet's advance. That same night, too, Gen. Ricketts (whom McDowell had detached with his division to dispute the passage of Thoroughfare Gap with Longstreet) also withdrew to Manassas. Thus affairs went from bad to worse.

20. "If you will march promptly and rapidly at the earliest dawn upon Manassas Junction, we shall bag the whole crowd."—Pope's order of 27th to Gen. McDowell: Report, p. 41. (To be continued.)

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the week ende

The report of certificates issued for the week ended Feb. 27 shows:

Army Invalids: Original, 2; increase, 292; reissue, 14; renewal, 22; supplemental, 3; duplicate, 9; accrued, 16. Total, 450.

Army Widows, etc.: Original, 43; reissue, 2; renewal, 18; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 65.

Navy Invalids: Increase, 1; reissue, 1. Total, 2.
Old Wars Invalids: Accrued, 1.
Old Wars Widows; Original, 1.

Arm; Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 92; increase, 12; reissue, 3; restoration, 5; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 14.

Army Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 11, Navy Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase, 1; Total, 2.

Army Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 6; increase, 8; duplicate, 1; accrued, 2. Total, 15.

Army Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 3; increase, 8; reissue, 1. Total, 7.

Navy Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 3; increase, 8; reissue, 1. Total, 3.

Army Invalids (act of June 27, 1800): Original, 277; increase, 8; release, 6; release, 6; release, 6; release, 6; release, 6; additional, 166; release, 8; rest-ration, 2; renewnl 23; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 23; accrued. Meadville, Venango and Cambridge Springe 138, Total, 1,349, declared for the content of the conte

The Cocktail State. (Boston Globe.)

It is proposed to divide New York into two States and call one of them Manhattan. How would Martini do for the other?

Give us the \$12 pension bill advocated by the soldiers' friend, The National Tribnight, the 27th. This was successfully ac- une.—GEO. STOVER, Co. H, 7th W. Va.



Wanted, Land Warrants. It will pay Spot Cash for Land Warrants issue for services in any war, whether they are properly assigned or not. If original warrant has been lost of destroyed, I will procure duplicate for owners. Correspondence solicited.

W. R. MOSEY, McGill Building, Washington, D. C. WE give the premiums illustrated and held of others for selling 32 pepers of gold eyed needles at 5c a paper. With every two papers we give an aluminum thimble. Send no money, just name and address ordering 32 needle papers and 18 thimbles. We send them postpaid with premium list. When sold send us \$1.0, we send openium \$3.0.

1.60, we send premium. DAVIS MPG. Co. Box. Jamestown, Pa.







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## **Homes in the South.**

There are in the Southern States awaiting development thousands of acres of uncultivated farm lands tracts of all sizes, which can be purchased very cheely. They are productive, healthy, and close to be marketa. In ten States reached by the lines of the states of the states of the states of the states.

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renewal 22; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 22; accrued.

193. Total, 1,349.

Army Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1880): Original, 22; release 2; duplicate, 4; accrued, 2. Total, 272

Navy Invalida (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 44; increase, 30; additional, 1; restoration, 1; renewal, 1; accrued, 7. Total, 34.

Navy Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 45; increase, 30; additional, 1; restoration, 1; renewal, 1; accrued, 7. Total, 34.

Navy Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 15; iunicette, 1; accrued, 2. Total, 18.

Mexican War Survivors: Relasue, 2; accrued, 4. Total, 34.

Mexican War Widows: Original, 7. Indian Wars (1832-42) Survivors: Original, 21; accrued, 1. Total, 22.

Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 24; accrued, 1. Total, 22.

Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 24; accrued, 1. Total, 22.

Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 24; accrued, 1. Total, 22.

Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 24; accrued, 25; accrued, 40; accrued, 25; Grand total, 2,456.